The Governor dodged this issue for three weeks, and then came to New York and put up at the St. Cloud Hotel, (a hotel of which

H. H. Kimpton is two-thirds owner,) until he

quarrelled with his colleagues and was almost kicked out of the hotel. Then he came to the committee and left the St. Cloud Hotel, saying

he was coming to South Carolina. Instead o

evening to see him, at his invitation, and

found him—but he wouldn't speak disreputa-bly even of Governor Scott—he found him lying on a sofa. He was asleep, and he couldn't be awakened. A gentleman well

interview was an impossibility, and the

interview was an impossibility, and the committee departed. The next morning they were informed that Kimpton had agreed to make a settlement at four o'clock that afternoon. They went back at that time, and there found the Governor back in the hands of the friends he had just deserted. Then the Governor said to the committee, "Gentlemen, Mr. Kimpton is willing now to

show me his books, but you cannot see them.

Joon this he (Bowen) had said to General cernis that that was as much as an invitation

head is level. Put the debt at \$8,000,000

cial agent was authorized to pledge the bond as collateral security in New York. That wa

the coolest proposition he had ever heard It was cool enough to take in July without ice. Any school boy would laug at the idea that the Governor could under

this act sign up any number of bonds for Kimpton to hypothecate. The conversion act

fifty cent scheme, which said, in effect, to the holders of good bonds. "You must submit to a sacrifice of fifty per cent. for the benefit of the holders of illegal bonds." What he had

palance paid.

Mr. Hurley continued the cannonade, rising

its his colleague to a question of privilege.
He said he supposed the Governor had not intended to assail the personal veracity of the members of the committee, but of the committee and the members of the committee of the commi

tee as a whole, and he was prepared to swear that every fact in the report of that committee, as far as it related to finances, was an exact

financial agent. If the facts were misstated, it was for them to prove it, for they were taken from their books. As to those members of the

committee who had recently deserted to th

enemy, he had nothing to say—he would leave

them to their own accusing consciences. He supposed, as to the question of veracity, that there was not a sane man in the State of South

Carolina-Republican, Radical, Democrat of Ku-Klux-who would for one moment weigh

the word of Governor Scott with that of any member of this committee. Some of them

were not afraid to go before any court of jus tice and have their records shown, but let the persons now accused be arraigned before any jury and the verdict would be "Gully of theit." They were being engulfed. The mælstrom always draws in. It never

expels; and their destiny was drawing them it

until the public sentiment would brand them

was born among honest people; his boyhood was spent among them, and he was not ashamed to show where his hie had been spent since. Let some of those who were branding them with falsehood show where they had

een. He remembered when a certain sena-

not John Smith-that Robert Kingston Scot was not this R. K. Scott. He remembered when Scott was standing—he didn't know where—like a sign-post with a board on one side "Six mites to Salem," and on the other

land commission! The Governor says he de-cined to approve certain purchases until De Large inspected and certified to th. n. Would his Excellency like to write an affidavit to that effect and ask DeLarge to sign, it? Not much. It was mighty hard to educate some people up to the point of telling the truth; but there was a way of getting them up in such a way as to make them tell the truth. There was truth in that report, and when it struck it had hit like a pestilence; the men it had hit had scattered, had vanished, and no man knoweth whither they had fied.

had vanished, and no man knoweth whither they had fied.

Mr. Hurley said he desired to postpone action on the message until General Whipper, who was also attacked, could be present to say something upon the subject, and, upon his motion, the consideration of the message was made the special order for Monday next at one P. M.

Whitemers introduced

dollars, and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

A novel smelling committee is proposed in a joint resolution introduced by General Smalls, which recites that there is reason to believe that the Marine and Eliver Phosphate Company has failed to make just and full returns to the State auditor, and, therefore, provides for a joint committee of five members to investigate and report upon the returns of that and all other phosphate companies and report as to what right and under the authority of what statute or statutes such companies are

what statute or statutes such companies are

tor (mentioned in the message) had a months in trying to prove that John Smith

transcript from the books of the treasurer

in Columbia, not a State official-

y Solomon, in short—was sitting by taking care of him. Of course an

THE RADICAL TUG OF WAR.

BOWEN AND HURLEY COME BACK AT SCOTT.

A Dull Day in the Legislature-The coming down to South Carolina, he came half a mile down Broadway, to the St. James Hotel. The committee went there at nine o'clock that Metropolitan Police Bill-A Suspected Ku-Klux Ruled Out.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 11.

This has been a duli day in both houses.

The Senate sustained the veto of the act to charter the Northwestern Railroad Company. The House passed the resolution declaring vacant the seat of Mr. J. Banks Lyle, the representative from Spartanburg, who is absent without leave; also, a bill to amend an act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools. The joint resolution to ap point a committee to investigate and report upon the returns made to the State by the phosphate companies, was concurred in. The bill to incorporate the Charleston Load Association received its third reading. Levy introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Savings Institution of Charleston.

The Metropolitan police bill will be introduced to-morrow by Jones. Judge Bryan, to-day, denied the petitions for

a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Robert Hayes Mitchell and J. Jefferson Grier. These cases will now go to the United States Supreme Court. BOWEN AND HURLEY ANSWER SCOTT.

The Battle of Impeachment-Bowen on

the Floor-Daring the Governor to Face the Courts-Taking Care of a Governor in his Cups-The Lie Direct.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 9. The battle of impeachment has been recommenced, and it is evident that it has lost none of its bitterness or intensity during the ss. That intermission has been employed by the Governor not only in punishing his enemies in the House, but in preparing his ammunition and arranging his forces for active defensive operations, and his first hostile demonstration; was made to-day, in the shape of his special message in reply to the charges made against him. This little thunderbolt was received in the House very soon after the embling of that body, cutting short the opening debate of the day, which was upon the bill to prevent certain officers from dealing in State securities. The message was read

from the speaker's desk, and was listened to with marked attention by all the members. who were furnished with printed copies with which to follow the reader. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Bewen. rig to a question of privilege, on the ground that he had been personally and by name assalled by the Chief Magistrate, said that he regretted that he was compelled to take the floor again upon that subject, but he would not detain the House for many minutes. As not detain the House for many minutes. As to what the message had said about him, his record and his difficulties, he would not reply, except to say that he knew there was no one man in the State of South Carolina who had done more to bring about his persecution than Behart Vigorton. South Bar he had yet to learn that the intelligence of the House was so low that the accused could hope to escape the punishment he deserved by abuse of his

acousers. The abuse fell far short of dis-proving the facts alleged, and it the Governor wished to make his issue on that He had said during the last hours of the session, before the recess, that if they were in earnest in affirming their innocence, they would consent to an appeal to the court, and he repeated the challenge then. They ight flaunt their messages before the House, it he told them that they dared not invoke the test of the law. He declared again that the State of South Carolina had been defrauded out of \$6,314,000 of bonds, and that up to side "Six miles to nowhere." Talk about the ent they had shown no fact to con-

che State of South Carolina has been derauded out of \$6,314,000 of bonds, and that up to that moment they had shown no fact to contradict'it. On page 7 of his message, the Governor had speken of "moral sense;" but if Robert Kingston Scott represented moral sense or power of opinion, then there was a certain dignitary presiding in the infernal regions that was the custodian-in-chief of moral sense and power, and there was no God. \$0 far as his transactions were concerned, his connection with the acts of last summer, referred to intake message, he had sought no affiliation with the Governor. The Governor had come to him and saked his assistance, and he had given him advice which, had it been heeded, would have averted many of the present evils. The Governor had, then been deserted by his own colleagues, the treasurer and the financial agent, who were then in New York, and who were, by his own statement at the time, using \$2,200,000 of of bonds fraudulently. The Governor did not see fit to put that in his message, but he does not deny it; and why, he asked, did he not stop it at the time. He would have the House believe that he (Bowen) had prevented him from stopping it, but that was not the truth. The truth was that the very day after the Governor had made this admission the treasurer and the financial agent had told him that he dared not stop them, and his impression was they told the truth. He had noticed that when the financial agent was in New York they heard about his failure to explain for want of that report. But Mr. Kimpton had been twice in Cojumbia since that time, and then they did not want his report. They had shown and proven that they did not want to go to the courts, and the reason was that the treasurer, the financial agent et al had re-echoed their cry of last summer, earlies and had re-echoed their cry of last summer, earlies and had re-echoed their cry of last summer.

was made the special order for Monday next at one P. M.

In the Senate, Mr. Whittemore introduced his bill to prevent certain officers from buying, discounting or shaving teachers' pay certificates, or other orders on school funds. The bill declares it unlawful for any county auditor, treasurer, school commissioner or school trustee to shave, or in any way be interested in the buying or shaving of such certificates, under a renaity of a fine not less than five hundred dollars, or more than two thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. did not want to go to the courts, and the reason was that the treasurer, the financial agent et al had re-echoed their cry of last summer; saying, "You may write as much as you please upon the streets, but you dare not take us into court." If they desire, as they profess, to change the mancial agency, why, in Heaven's name, do they not, while Kimpton is walking about the streets of Columbia, reach out their hands and stop him here while he is within the jurisdiction of this State? As to the telegrams that the Governor had mentioned, he had already, in his former speech upon this subject, stated an explanation as to them, and he was prepared to stand by them. There were plenty of men in Columbia who knew why he had sent those telegrams and acted as he had.

working.

The special message from the Governor was received in the Senate at about half-past twelve, read in full, and set down for consideration on Thursday next at 1 P. M., at which time the financial committee's report will also come up for disposition, and a lively time may be expected. be expected.
Comptroller-General Neagle, to-day, efficially informed the Legislature that he had received the State treasurer's report for October, 1871; also, his annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871, and the four quarterly reports of Mr. H. H. Kimpton, financial agent of South Carolina, the last being to the 30th September, 1871. As soon as these reports can be entered up and copied, it will afford him pleasure to place them in possession of the General Assembly. prepared to stand by them. There were plenty of men in Columbia who knew why he had sent those telegrams and acted as he had. The Governor had sent to Kimpton pesterday to get him to say that he also had employed him (Bowen) as counsel, but Kimpton had replied, "No, I never had any connection with Mr. Bowen," and the Governor had: therefore left that out of his special message. His reasons for interfering were that he saw a party of speculators in New York trying to obtain possession of \$350,000 of the bonds of this State, and he hought it his duty to the people to give notice of the lact. Had he not given notice he would deubtless now be charged with dishonestly keeping his mouth ahut. The Governor had sent in reply to his message the dispatch, "I don't understand what was being done. Thought all was settled, and Union Trust Company was to take charge, as agreed, for State." He thought no such thing. The notice that he had caused to be served on Kimpton and Parker forbidding the assets of the State from being turned over to's ring of speculators, was

deneral Assembly. THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Madrid, January 10.

General Sherman was presented to King Amodeas, who said he entertained friendship and admiration for the American people, and desired cordial relations. At a banquet in the evening the foreign minister said he knew of no differences between the two countries which could not be settled by representations at Washington.

PARIS, January 10. A court-martial is assembled to try the assassins of the priests and other hostages during the reign of Commune.

A STORM AT SEA.

New York, January 10.

The Oceanica encountered westerly gales. Three of her propeller blades broke, and the sails were blown to shreds. She encountered the Mountain Eagle in a sinking condition,

and saved the crew. THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

had caused to be served on the State from being turned over to a ring of speculators, was sent after a full conference with the committee, and he was willing that that notice should go before the country. His only purpose had been to save the assets of the State. If he had done so he was glad of it, and there were members of the committee (some too, who had contributed toward this very message,) who had then said that he had saved the steraing bonds. The Governor had carefully extended from his message his (Bowen's) first appatch to him, which was, "Financial stuaton demands your presence in New York immediately with other members financial toward." He had also telegraphed to the sattorney-general, "Besist by every means in your power, any further securities going into the hands of the financial agent, as recent developments show that the interests of the State will not be protected thereby." ATLANTA, January 14. The Legislature met to-day. The Governor elect resigned his position as speaker of the House, and the Hon. J. B. Cumming was elected to fill the vacency. The acting Governor announced that he would send in his mesGOVERNOR SCOTT'S PLEA.

AN INGENIOUS ANSWER TO THE BOLD IMPEACHERS.

The Governor Turns upon his Accusers .Severe Rasping of Bowen; Whittemore, Hurley, Whipper and the Rest.

The special message of Governor Scott, "in reply to charges made against him" by the joint investigating committee, is too long for publication entire, but we give the most preg

nant and pungent passages : THE CHARGES AGAINST SCOTT. The Governor says: The various loose alle

tions (of the joint committee) reduced to a lefinite shape, are : First. That, as Governor. I have over-issued

or nave been, with criminal intent, accessory to an over-issue of State bonds, amounting to \$6,314,000. neccessary to make it appear to the House that there was an actual over-issue of bonds. as the charge was manifestly not tenable for an instant, unless such over-issue were clearly proved. The following are the alleged proofs, nd all the proofs yet alleged of the over-issue

to leave, and the committee withdrew. They were then talking about getting up a card in contradiction of the statements in the New York World, and Parker said, "I think Har-1st. That the State treasurer reported, on the 1st. That the State treasurer reporter, on the Slat day of October, 1870, that the total amount of bonds issued to that date was \$3,200,000.

2d. That the State treasurer reported, on the 31st day of October, 1871, that the amount of bonds issued to that date was \$9,514,000.

3d. That, accepting these two statements of the treasurer as true, bonds to the amount of the treasurer as true, bonds to the amount of \$2,21000, were lessed by the Governor bedy's head is level. Put the debt at \$8,000,000, and give it to the World. The Governor said in his message that under the act of August, 1868, to redeem the bills receivable, the finanthe treasurer as true, bonds to the amount of \$6,314,000 were issued by the Governor be-tween the 31st day of October, 1870, and the 31st day of November, 1871, and, therefore, such bonds were an over-issue, because they were issued subsequent to August 26, 1870, the

kimpton to hypometate. The convertible according allowed bonds to be issued for a specific purpose, and upon the demand of creditors who had securities to be converted. On that proposition the Governor could not stand five minutes in any court of justice. The Governor to the convertible of the con were issued subsequent to August 25, 1600, the date at which the twenty-four months' limitation fixed by law for the "issue of bonds" expired, pursuant to the act of March 26, 1869, (Siat. at Large, Vol. 14, p. 258,) entitled "An act to authorize the financial agent of the State of South Carolina. In the City of New New York at 1862, 1862, bonds, as colleged as minutes in any court of justice. The Govern-or stated that he had proposed to run the bonds down to five or ten cents on the dollar, and then have them bought up by a commit-tee. He denied the assertion, but even that, he said, would be better than the Governor's State of South Carolina. In the City of New Yerk, to pledge State bonds as collateral security, and for other purposes."

In order to make it plain that the above conclusion is not warranted by the premises on which it is professedly based, and cannot, by any stretch of human ingenuity, be extorted from the terms of the law, which is arowedly its sole foundation, I ask your careful consideration of the set in question. the holders of illegal bonds." What he had proposed was this: It was clear that there were a large portion of the bonds that were illegal. The only question was as to which bonds were illegal, and he proposed that a committee be appointed to decide between them, that the payment of interest be suspended until the committee report, and that then the illegal bonds be repudiated and the balance paid.

ration of the act in question. TIME WAS MONEY.

It will be seen that this act, (of March 26, 1869.) the provisions of which have never been modified, as there is no later act upon thi subject, simply fixes the time "during which loans may be negotiated," and makes no limitation whatever as to the issue of bonds. It cannot, therefore, be tortured, by any schem of malice or imposture, into a prohibition against the issue of bonds, even at this date, to cover loans negotiated prior to the expiration of the period designated for the negotiation of loans.

But, even granting that this act did, in single bond after the 26th day of August, 1870, and that bonds in the amount named were issued and sold since that date, etill this fact would be utterly foreign to any possible charge that would warrant the impeachment of the Governor; for the powers granted by the act in question and the restrictions that it impo-ses relate to the financial agent, and to the able language, excludes the Executive from all control over the negotiations of loaus by declaring (Section 1) "That the financial agent of the State of South Carolina, in the this law. Indeed, this very act, in unmistakagent of the State of South Carolina, in the City of New York, be, and he is hereby, au-thorized to pledge the bonds of the State, which the State now has, or may hereafter have in its possession, as collateral security for State leans."

NO RESTRICTIONS UPON THE FINANCIAL AGENT The only restriction imposed upon the financial ageut, in the exercise of the extraordinary power thus given him is in Section 5 of the act of August 26, 1868, (Statutes & Large, Yol. 13, p. 17.) to which he is required to "conform his transactions;" but these restrictions apply only when bonds are to be sold, and require him to sell "at the highest market price, and not less than for a sum to be fixed by the Governor, alternary general and trace. by the Governor, attorney general and treas-urer," these officers being named in the act, in their joint capacity, as the financial board of the State, and not in their official characacters, as members of the executive department of the State government. As additional evidence of the miserable trickery and reckless perversions of law and fact resorted to by the framer of the report presented in the House, and which I have thus far reviewed and answered, I call your attention to the fact, that it is therein stated, or implied, that fact, that it is therein stated, or implied, that the act of March 26, 1869, prohibits the negotiation of any loans, and the issue of bonds after August 26, 1870, whereas said act contains no such restrictions, (see Section 2,) its limitations referring only to two loans that are plainly specified, to wit: the "loan to pay the interest on the public debt," and the "loan to redeem the obligations known as the bills receivable."

ceivable."

Neither of these loans is alleged, by the author of the report, to have been negotiated subsequent to Angust 26, 1870, and they were both, in fact, negotiated prior to that date, as shown by the report of the State treasurer.

SCOTT DENIES AN OVER-ISSUE.

I unhesitatingly deny that there has been any over-issue of bonds, or that any one bond, of any class, has been issued, except in pursu-ance of law. Whenever the acts authorizing the issue of State securities were susceptibl of the slightest doubt of their real meaning and intent, as regards the issue of any class or amount of bonds, and their sale or hypothecation, the opinion of the attorney-general was required and obtained by the board; and no bond has been issued contrary to the opinion of the attorney-general, the highest law officer

of the State.

The oft-repeated assertion, in this joint report, that bonds have been over-issued, makes it requisite (before proceeding to demonstrate the audacious faisity of its conclusions, so far as they effect me personally or officially,) that the term "over-issue" should be clearly defined in its legal acceptation.

An over-issue of bonds is, in a legal sense, an issue made in excess of the amount of bonds authorized by law. As, HOWEVER, NOT

ONE OF THE ACTS AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF A LOAN, LIMITS THE AMOUNT OF BONDS TO BE ISSUED—they specifying only the amount of money to be raised on bonds of the State, whether the issue required were more or less—it follows, undeniably, that THERE HAS BEEN NO OVER-ISSUE IN THIS SENSE. There is BEEN NO OVER-ISSUE IN THIS SENSE. There is but one other sense in which an over-issue in our bonds can possibly be charged, and that is that 'an amount of bonds has been issued in excess of the amount actually necessary to have purchased or borrowed the total amount of money required by the acts authorizing the issue of bonds. Those acts authorize the borrowing,

In the aggregate, of three millions two hundred thousand dollars, in money, on any amount of bonds that, in the judgment of the financial board, might be deemed necessary to borrow that amount of money. The joint re-port, and the report heretofore referred to, admit that the total amount of money speci-fied, to wit: \$3,200,000, has been raised; but they both allege, that, in order to raise that amount, bonds have been placed in the hands amount, bonds have been placed in the hands of the financial agent, as reported by the treasurer, having a face value to the amount of \$9,514,000, and they, therefore, conclude that the difference between this amount of bonds and the \$3,200,000 in money, namely, \$6,314,000, face value of bonds, represents an over-lasue of bonds. This proposition proceeds upon the notoriously false assumption that \$3,200,000 in State bonds were worth, at the date of their negotiation, \$3,200,000 in money. If the committee do not mean this, then they do not mean what they have distinctly and unequivocally said in their declaration, that there has been an over-issue of bonds to the amount of \$5,314,000. If, however, they do mean this, then it is incumbent upon them to show the proofs that warrant so upon them to show the proofs that warrant so grave a charge, or stand convicted of a base conspiracy, in the judgment of every man who has a moral sense less obtuse than that which distinguishes the convicted criminal.

to the financial management of the State, I cite the following facts, which will be attested by many of the leading bankers of New York: In the fail or 1888 I visited New York City for the purpose of borrowing money on the credit of the State on coupon bonds, under the provisions of the acts of August 26, 1868. I had the assistance of Mr. B. H. Kimpton, United condensed for the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of the Assistance of Mr. Coarres and States Senator F. A. Sawyer, and Mr. George S. Cameron. I called at several of the most prominent banking houses to effect the nego-tiation of the required loan, and they refused to advance any money dipon our State securi-ties, for; those securities had been already branded with the threat of a speedy repudiation by the political opponents of the admin stration, who have ever since howled th gainst the State credit. As who made this threat consame cry against trolled the press of the State, they were enabled to impress capitalists abroad with the talse idea of a speedy reaction that would soon place them again in authority.

As the capitalists well knew that these persons, when in power in 1862, did repudia their debts due Northern creditors, their di rust of our bonds was very natural and apparently well founded. It soon became evident to every man familiar with our financial standing in New York that, to negotiate the loan authorized, the question was not what we would take for the bonds, but what we could get for them. After much effort, the most judicious management, I succee the most judicious management, I succeeded in borrowing money, through Mr. Cameron, at the rate of four dollars in bonds for one dollar in currency, the bonds being rated at seventy-five per cent. below their par value, or at twenty-five cents on the dollar. This loan, however, was only effected at the extravagant rate of one and a hair per cent. per month, or eighteen per cent. a year, a rate only demanded on the most doubtful paper, to cover what is deemed a great risk, a rate only demanded on the most doubtfu paper, to cover what is deemed a great risk effected at a higher valuation of the bonds but at rates of interest varying from fifteen to twenty per cent. in addition to commissions rily to be paid the fluancial agent. If. \$3,200,000) dollars, in money, have cost the tate nine millions five hundred and fourteen thousand (9,514,000) in bonds, it does not, therefore, tollow that the financial board have criminally conspired against the credit of the State, and, still less, that any one member of the board can justly be held up to public exe-cration or stigmatized by an accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" for the assumed re-sults of its action. Even if the board have exercised their discretion unwisely in the man tion vested in them by iaw, and its exercity the second in the second however unfortunate in results, cannot, in hance of an evil intent, clearly shown be yond a reasonable doubt, properly become the subject of public denunciation.

LAY IT ALL ON THE KU-KLUK. It is proper that I should add that the armed violence which prevailed in this State for the past three years has had upon our bonds the same effect as actual war, in lessening their purchasing value, as money is dearer war than in peace. Ku-Kluxism made cap talists shrink from touching the bonds of this State, as a man would shrink from touching a State, as a man would shrink from touching a pesmiential body. I am astonished, in looking over the three and a haif years through which we have just passed, that we have been so moderate in the expenditure of money; that, instead of collecting one million dollars from taxes, it has not been three times that amount, when we consider that an absolute state of war has existed in many parts of the State, and that, in any attempt to enforce the law, open threats of violence and resistance to its officers were of daily occurence. Those who complain of of violence and resistance to its officers were of daily occurence. Those who complain of low price at which our bonds have sold in the markets of the country, and that it has cost nine millions of bonds to buy less than three and a helf millions of deliver its support of the country. and a half millions of dollars in currency, have only to examine the testimony being developed before the United States Court, now in ses sion in the capital of the State, to find any easy solution for every financial evil that has

THE COMMITTEE AGAIN AT FAULT. But the committee again lapse into error, when they assert that the \$9,514,000 of bonds delivered to the financial agent are all held as a debt against the State. The exhibit of the

smooth is \$3,013,000, were harding fund commission, cannot be sold or disposed of by the financial agent. The committee also unwarrantably estimate the \$3,773,000, then in use by the financial agent as collateral security for loans, as fully and absolutely a part of the actual debt, whereas the fact is, that these bonds are held by the agent to secure loans that amount, in money, to less than the one-fourth of the face value of the collaterals. As the committee have stated, without presenting any evidence upon the point, that they were told that "the financial board of the State have recommended the covering up and withholding of the real business transactions of the agency," I desire to say that the beard here are transactions of the agency," I desire to say that the and withholding of the real dusiness transactions of the agency." I desire to say that the board have not, to my knowledge, given any instructions to the agent that would warrant a refusal, on his part, to submit the transactions of his office to a duly authorized investigation.

SCOTT PLATED A LONE HAND. Certainly these facts which are all of record, and speak for themselves, do not tend to warrant the imputation cast upon me by the author of the joint report, and by his coadjutor and forerunner in the House (Mr. C. C. Bowen) that I have endeavored to screen and cover up the transactions of the financial agent, and that he and I have been in criminal constructions. that he and I have been in criminal copartner-ship to plunder the State, by an illegal or im-provident use of its securities for private gain. FEARFUL EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT FEARFUL EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In reference to what is alleged by the committee, that the bulk of the new bonds outstanding was unnecessarily issued, I would simply say that it is well known to every member of the General Assembly that, during the past three years, the authorized expenditures of the State have far exceeded its actual income from taxation. This being true, I would ask, in the name of common sense, where was the deficiency to come from? Do the members of the General Assembly believe that we can expend a million and a half dollars (\$1.500,000) a year, and pay it with an income of a million? This being evidently impossible, it is plain that the money to meet the deficiency was received from some source other than taxation. The deficiency in the collection of taxes the money to meet the detherty was toceived from some source other than taxation.
The deficiency in the collection of taxes
amounted, in three years, to \$1,137,000. One
million dollars (\$1,000,000) was expended before a single cent was collected, in order to
meet the current expenses of the State Government. One million dollars (\$1,000,000) to
pay interest accumulated on the public debt
(old) up to July 1, 1869; five hundred thousand
dollars (\$500,000) to redeem bills receivable,
and seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000)
for the land commission. These sums aggregate four millions three hundred and thirtyseven thousand dollars (\$4,337,000) in money
actually raised and expended, in addition to
the money derived from taxes. More than half
of this sum was consumed in meeting debts
contracted before the organization of the present State Government. ent State Government.

THE DEBT ONLY \$15,000,000!

The joint report, (page 267.) with its well established disregard for facts, and singular rashness in the use, or abuse, of figures, for a purpose that will be shown hereafter, places the bonded debt of the State at \$29,158,914 47. This is so bold and monstrous an exaggeration that it would be perfectly astounding, if the mind of the reader of the report had not been prepared, by previous disclosures of its untruthfulness, to meet, without surprise, any degree of mendacity in its closing pages. This statement puts the actual bonded debt at a figure which is \$13,391,005 49 in excess of what it can possibly be, even though every bond ever placed in the hands of the financial agent, and not now in the treasury, should become a total loss to the State. This enormous figure is reached by classing, as a part of the debt, the six millions (6,000,000) of sterling loan bonds now in the State treasury, and \$6,757,608 20 of railroad bonds, on which the State appears only as an endorser, paying no interest, and only liable for any deficiency after all the property of the roads, which have ample asserts shall have been exhausted. In proof THE DEBT ONLY \$15,000,000 ! WHAT THE STATE PAYS FOR LOANS.

To show the grossness of the attempt to palm this statement off upon the General Assembly and the public, as the truth, in regard

est, and only liable for any denciency after all the property of the roads, which have ample assets, shall have been exhausted. In proof that these endorsements do not necessarily make a part of the State debt, I refer to the

ny, and which have never been put upon the market, and have, therefore, not yet formed to

In addition to these remote and purely con tingent liabilities, the committee have improp-erly embraced the following items, which, at present form no part of the actual debt, in order to make up an astonishing aggregate Bonds held by sluking fund commis-

and cancelled, and now in treasury. 212,000 There should be further deducted the Col-lege land ecrip bonds, stated at \$200,000, and how held in trust by the financial agent, as 212,000 those bonds, after having been computed by the committee in their debt statement, were again added, as if they were an additional se bonds, after having been computed by committee in their debt statement, were Making these deductions, which are clearly proper, even according to the figures given in the committee's own report, and admitting that every bond of the State, delivered to the

that every bond of the State, delivered to the financial agent, is lost to the State, or must be redeemed at its face value, the total bonded debt is shown, by this very report, divested of all exaggerations, to be \$15,759,306 27, or \$8602 71 less than is set forth in the treasurer's exhibit, as given in my last annual message. And here I wish it to be distinctly stated and understood that of the \$3,200,000 nurchased. understood, that of the \$3,200,000 purchased or borrowed by the Issue of bonds, \$2,200,000 vere for the payment of debts contracted un-ter former administrations, and were left as a burden on this. A SLAP AT HURLEY AND WHIPPER. I deem a simple statement of facts, known o every member of the land commission advisory board, a sufficient vindication of my action in connection therewith. The act of March 27, 1869, to provide for the appointmen of a land commissioner, declares, in section "That the Governor, comptroller-general State treasurer, secretary of State and attorney-general, are hereby declared to be an advisory board to the land commissioner; and

said commissioner shall, in all the duties im posed upon him by the provisions of this act, be governed by their instructions and advice." It will thus be seen that the law vested in me one-fitth of the joint power of the board. This was represented by my one vote; and to that extent, and no further, am I responsible for the administration of the land commission. Among the many purchases that have re-cently been subjected to severe criticism, I ap-proved two, which are alleged, with some justice, to have been sold at a rate far above their true market value. These two purcha

their true market value. These two purchases are situated in the Counties of Charleston and Beaufort. The men who sold them, and thus imposed upon the State poor lands, at an exorbitant price, are now among the most prominent assailants of the advisory board. They are Mr. W. J. Whipper and Mr. Timothy Hurley, members of the House. In both these cases, I refused to give my assent to the purchase, until the land commissoner, Hon. B. C. Delarge, had first inspected the lands in person, and reported favorably on their purchase. I mention these indisputable facts, to show that I did endeavor to throw around every purchase of lands, to which I gave my approval, all safeguards, in the interest of the State. al, all safeguards, in the interest of the State. THE STATE ARMS. The joint report of the committee imputes to me the responsibility for the expenditure for arms for the State, and to meet their false imputation I propose to state simply the real facts.

* * * The arms, when

finally obtained from the General Government. riceable, being second-hand Springfield muzzle-loading rifles—far from being a "satisfac tory arm." It became, therefore, necessary to have these arms altered and put in services condition, in order that I might fully arm and quip, if necessary, the force conte he joint resolution of February 8, 1869, "at thorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace." If any additional authority were needed to wara dept against the State. The exhibit of the treasurer, as set forth in my last annual message, and which, in this particular, has not had the correctness questioned even by the joint committee, reaches the had been of new bonds issued, to Oct. 31, 1871, \$9,514,000 Less in hands of financial agent, to credit of the siking fund comments. requiring the arming and equipment of the militia; and, indeed, the arms were given by the Government of the

tion of the arms, I would state that they were tion of the arms, I would state that they were made by the adjutant-general, who had authority from me to have the arms altered at the lowest practicable cost. I am not acquainted with, nor have ever seen, to my knowledge. Mr. Pond, the contractor, or any person employed by him to make such alterations. My whole knowledge of the transaction was derived from the report of the adjutions. My whole knowledge of the transaction was derived from the report of the adjutant-general. The payments under these contracts were made direct by the financial agent. I have never signed a check for any of the payments for making the alterations of the arms, nor do I know to whom the payments were made. ments were made.

THE MILE IN THE COCOANUT! THE MILE IN THE COCOANUT!

I now propose to show the real object of
this report, which is, indeed, "fearfully and
wonderfully made." The report itself gives
one of the motives that impelled it; for it.recommends, on page 39, that "the fluancial
board should be selected by the State Senate
from among such pages and connected with board should be selected by the State Senate from among such persons, not connected with the State Government, as have experience in matters of finance, integrity of character, and a first-class business reputation." This recommendation, if carried out, would exclude from any voice in the financial management of the State the House of Representatives, in which originates all appropriations of public money. It would also surrender the absolute control of our finances to the enemies of free government

It would also surrender the absolute control of our finances to the enemats of free government in South Carolina, who so loudly applaud this report through the Ku-Klux press, they having discovered that the true path on which they must move, to avenge their sentenced confederates, will be found in a successful effort to control the treasury of the State through schemes of this class.

As an additional solution of the purpose of this report, I state the further fact, openly proclaimed by the counsel of the committee, who was also a forerunner in the House:

Mr. C. C. Bowen. counsel of the joint investigating financial committee, stated, at the Executive mansion, on the night of December the 7th, fitteen days before their report was published, that he was "in favor of the General Assembly taking such action upon the debt as would utterly discredit all the bonds, and that a committee should, at the same time, be appointed, and turnished with money, to buy up the bonds secretly, at five or ten cents of the General Assembly the state of the cents of the Central Assembly and was denounced by

presence of not less than thirty members of the General Assembly, and was denounced by me at the time as infamous. As an evidence of the mental blindness that As an evidence of the mental blindness that great malice often inflicts upon those who cherish it, and in proof that the champions of impeachment do not possess all the intelligence of the House, even if they do claim to embody all its virtue, I mention the fact that a prominent member of the House has had entered upon the journal that he cast his "vote to impeach the Governor because rumor says there has been a large over-issue of bonds." The member (Whipper) who gave this hearsay reason for arraigning the Chief Magistrate, on the charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors," is a commissioner to codify the laws, and is, also, chairman of the committee of ways and means. He should know that, if public "rumor" is to be deemed

the committee of ways and means. He such know that, if public "rumor" is to be deem evidence of gullt, no prominent Republica in this State, would be adjudged innocer and the member himself would be quickly ecorted through the door of the Penitentiar for his "rumored" taking of bribes, and oth corrupt practices in office.

corrupt practices in office.

THE IMPEACHER AND THE IMPEACHED.
I have thus, fellow-citizens, endeavored answer, frankly and fully, the charges may against me. I am fortunate in the characte of my accusers. It sometimes happens the through evil appearances, an innocent personal against me. If the character has a good man for his accuser. In my cas however, the two foremost of my assailan are well known to the criminal records of the country, and seek, under the garb of the in peacher, to hide the brand of the convict. Your intelligent sense of right, and to the june. peacher, to hide the brand of the convict. To your intelligent sense of right, and to the just judgment of all impartial men, I fearlessly confide my vindication.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, GOVERNOR.

BONDHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE FIRES A BROADSIDE AT THE RING.

The Meeting of South Carolina Bondholders Last Night-Opinion of Counsel-The Co-operation of all Bondholders Invited, and Civil and Criminal Suits to Begin.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] BALTIMORE, January 10.

There were fifteen persons present at the meeting of the South Carolina bondholders, at the Eutaw House in this city to night, A. B. Patterson being in the chair; and Chas. E Roberts secretary.

About two hundred thousand dollars in bonds were represented, mostly from Baltimore, and the balance from New York by proxy. An opinion by R. J. Brent, Esq., attor ney, was read, reviewing the action of Gov ernor Scott and Messrs. Parker and Kimpton. Mr. Brent is the legal advisor of the bondholders who held the meeting. He sowised that sults be brought against Scott, Parker and Kimpton in the United States Courts. He said that he had seen in a Toledo paper that Scott, who was a former resident of Ohio, was making large investments in real estate in that State. He said there was an over-issue of six million dollars, for which the State was responsible, and that Scott, Parker and Kimpton could be sued.

The meeting adopted resolutions that a committee of six shall be appointed, with Patterson as chairman, who shall be authorized to invite the co-operation of all the bondholders of the State of South Carolina, to unite with this meeting in instituting civil and criminal proceedings against Scott. Parker and Kimpton. The sentiment of the meeting was, that the only remedy was to sue Scott and his tools, and there seemed to be a determination to do so regardless of expense. The meeting adjourned till February 7th. B. E. T.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

Akerman has retired, and Williams assumes
the attorney-generalship to-day.

Major Merrill, commanding the Seventh
Cavairy, now stationed at Yorkville, South
Carolina, is ordered here for consultation on

Carolina, is ordered here for consultation on public matters.

A delegation of negroes called on the President in behalf of the pending supplemental civil rights bill. The President remarked that he thought, although some of the rights which they had a claim to under the recent amendments to the constitution were withh ments to the constitution were winnesd, stat-the courts of law would accord all legal privi-leges. He considered that appending the supplementary civil rights bill to the amnesty measure would jeopardize the passage of the latter, and in that respect it would be unfor-tunate. The former, he thought, from his knowledge of it, would pass on its merits as a severate and distinct measure. eparate and distinct measure.

separate and distinct measure.

In the House, the coinage bill was recommitted after a long discussion. W. T. Clark, from the Fourth Texas District, was seated by a vote of 102 to 29. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Carpenter introduced a bill adverse to the civil service bill, to the effect that any regulation relieving the Executive from responsibility for appointments improsed. responsibility for appointments imposed upon him was a violation of the constitution.

FIRST BLOOD IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, January 10.

The sergeant-at-arms of Carter's House attempted to arrest a member. A scuffie ensued, when a policeman shot Walter R. Wheyland, who claims to represent Sabine Parish, but was expelled by the Carter faction. Wheyland died in an hour. First blood!

EARTHOUAKES.

LANCASTER, N. Y., January 10.
There was a slight earthquake last evening
QUEBEC, January 10. There was a heavy earthquake last night, lasting ten seconds. The shock was felt in other places recently. The people rushed from the houses. No damage.

A GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, January 10.
Charles J. Perry, Esq., mayor of Hoboken, has committed suicide. Cause, despondency.
The guard is withdrawn from Miss Mansfield's house.
The father of James Fisk is gone crazy from the news of his son's assassingtion.

the news of his son's assassination.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 10. MATAMORAS, January 10.

The insurgent General Tuiroga is moving on Camargo with fifteen hundred men. It is reported that Cortina has abandoned Camargo and is retreating towards Reynosa. The advance and rear guards fought without immaterial result.

A special courier from the City of Mexico, December 31, announces that Diaz was defeated with the loss of his artillery and cavalry. Bells were ringing and there was great rejoicing when the courier left.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—An Evansville boy of fifteen quarrelled with his father, and shot his mother dead.

—General Halieck is dead at Louisville.

-- deneral natices is dead at Louisville.

Thousands of cattle have perished by the floods in the Sacramento Valley.

—Samuel Read, a conductor on the Worcester freight train, was run over at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon by twenty-seven cars, and cut in two lengthwise.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10. The barometer will probably continue high-est on Thursday, with pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States, with the exception of Florida, where northeast winds and rain may be experienced. The pressure will con-tinue to fall northwest of the Obio valley, developing into an area of low barometer, with rain from Minnesota to Michigan. Southwest winds and cloudy weather will continue on the low lakes. Dangerous winds are not antici-pated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. HIHI HI WI

his use sue who the igh	Place of Observation.	neter	Thermometer	Wind	orce of Wind	Weather
of uld ned an, ent, es-	Baltimore Boston Charleston Chicago Cincinnati Galveston Key West Fla.	30.27 30.13 30.07 30.20 30.03 30.82 30.30 30.14 30.28	48 37 52 43 38 53 72 40	NE NE	Light. Gentle. Light. Brisk. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Light.	Clear. Clear. Cloudy Clear. Clear. Clear. Cloudy Fair.
to ade era nat, son se, nts	Memphis, Tenn. Mt. Washington. New Orleans. New York. Norfolk Philadelphia. Portland, Me. Sayannah	30.32 29.84 30.26 30.10 30.17 30.14 30.0 30.23 30.12 30.16	43 14 45 46 89 42 31 53 39	W NW NW NW NW NW NW SE E	Light. Storm. Fresh. Gentle. Light. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Light.	Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Fair. Cloud; Clear. Fair. Clear. Clear.

Unamber of Commerce at 10 O'clock A. Mr. and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-masters at any time during the day.

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BIBLES AND PRAYER HOOKS.

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